SERVICE AT THIS TIME IS ON EFFICIENT BASIS TASK OF THE ENTENTE

Nearly Half of Wounded Could Have Been Saved, It Is Estimated. U. S. Surgeons Favored.

PARIS, October 9.—"If our field am-bulance service had been organized at the beginning of the war as it is now ve would have prevented 39 per cent of the deaths from head wounds and 44 per cent of the deaths from abdominal injuries," said the military surgeon who accompanied me this week on a tour of some of the more important hospitals of Paris, at the invitation of the French

The surgeon said they are the estimate of one of his superiors. But they are probably not far from correct. France was not ready when the war began, least of all her medical service. Today, if I may judge by what I have seen this week, she is on a working basis of

Many a man has been wounded at o'clock of the afternoon in Belgium and has been between sheets in Paris at 7 o'clock the next morning," the surgeon

That means the highest sort of efficiency. The surgeons in the field have made a habit of rapidity. The injured man is bundled on a special train for Paris. If he is badly hurt, he has a cot to himself. If he is not, and the flood of battle is running high, he sits up in the train during the hours necessary to reach this city. Here his train is taken to the La Chapelle station. Before the war that was one of the great freight stations of the city. Now it is entirely given over to the wounded. It is the city's receiving station. "Haste is the word here," said the surgeon. "Sometimes minutes mean lives." That means the highest sort of effi-

So that the women of the Dames de France, who are the auxiliaries of the surgical branch here, have everything in readiness, even to ready peeled oranges, for the wounded. They all crave oranges, for the wounded. They all crave oranges, these poor, feverish chaps. On the way to Paris, or at the clearing stations, the injured man has been ticketed by the surgeons. The ticket shows at a glance the nature of the injury and its severity. Hospital orderlies carry him from the train on the same cot on which he was handed in. He is placed in one of the six "wards" which have been built in what was once the long freight shed of the station. These are temporary wooden houses.

"Val de Grace Hospital," the commissioner may order. that the women of the Dames de

#### Use American Ambulances.

The commission consists of two sur-The commission consists of two surgeons and a military officer. Each morning they have placed before them a sheet made up from reports from every one of the 400 hospitals of Paris and vicinity, which comprise 45,000 beds. The worst cases are taken first. The commission is assisted by as many surgeons as are needed. La Chappelle's full running capacity is 400 men an hour. On one occasion 3,500 men passed through in a single day. As fast as one soldier's case is passed on orderlies carry him out to one of the American Hospital's ambulances, which are in waiting. The American ambulance does all the work of transfer in Paris now. Sometimes fifty American ambulance cars are at work here.

"Why are the Americans preferred for this work?" I asked.

At first the answer came in terms of compliment. By and by we got down to hard pan. The Americans do not talk French freely, for the most part. Therefore the feelings of Parisians are not harrowed by exaggerated tales of the sufferings of the wounded or of conditions at the front. It seems an eminently sensible arrangement. It sometimes happens that the patient is not merely sent to a given hospital, but geons and a military officer. Each

cuss when that guy died."
Candor compels the statement that
the hospital train service is probably
not all that could be wished. I was not all that could be wished. I was shown but one train, a perfectly new one, which was said to be of the highest type in France. Of the fourteen cars several were freight cars which had been built over to hold nine stretcher cases each. The stretchers were supported on spring gadgets that are admittedly not satisfactory. The wounded man swings too much. Men have been thrown from their cots when the train was being run at high speed over a bad track. The other cars were merely second-class passenger coaches from which the carpets had been removed and which had been repainted. Each compartment could accommodate two "cot" cases, on the long seats

which run its length.

There was an operating car and an office car, but I am forced to say that the train as a whole is not the equal of many hospital trains. I have seen in Germany. The French physicians admitted it was by no means equal to the English hospital trains. Nevertheless, it is a useful train, in which the wounded can be quickly and conveniently handled and can be expected for the something immediately of nottworthy character to get either Rumania or Greece to consider even for a brief space of time open support of the Bulgarians. It would be Slav against Slav, and inasmuch as Russia is regarded as Bulgaria's liberator the Germans are inclined to slightly distrust possible results in case of a clash. Thus it may be seen that the allies must do something immediately of nottworthy character to get either Rumania or Greece to consider even for a brief space of time open support of the education of the Bulgarians. It would be Slav against Slav, and inasmuch as Russia is regarded as Bulgaria's liberator the Germans are inclined to slightly distrust possible results in case of a clash. Consequently, large Turkish forces there will be wholesale desertions on the part of the Bulgarians. It would be Slav against Slav, and inasmuch as Russia is regarded as Bulgaria's liberator the Germans are inclined to slightly distrust possible results in case of a clash. Consequently, large Turkish forces there will be wholesale desertions on the part of the Bulgarians. It would be Slav and inasmuch as Russia is regarded as Bulgaria's liberator the Germans are inclined to slightly distrust possible results in case of a clash. Consequently, large Turkish forces there will be wholesale desertions on the part of the Bulgarians. It would be Slav and inasmuch as Russia say and inasmuch a English hospital trains. Nevertheless, it is a useful train, in which the wounded can be quickly and conveniently handled and can be kept fairly clean and comfortable during a necessarily painful journey. Like the hospitals, it is an improvisation. France has had neither the time in which to build hospital trains of the new modern order nor the money with which to pay for them. Like the hospitals again, it is doing the work.

Thus it may be seen that the allies must do something immediately of noteworthy character to get either Rumania or Greece to consider even for a brief space of time open support of the entente powers.

As another step toward putting its house in order that there allies must do something immediately of moteworthy character to get either Rumania or Greece to consider even for a brief space of time open support of the entente powers.

As another step toward putting its house in order that there may be more efficient handling of the diplomatic and military bituations in the great European conflict, France has formed a new cabinet, one which will rectify the

I was not able to get at the percenhe front. One surgeon said it was about 40 per cent, although in his own hospital he had sent 54 per cent back to the firing line. For various reasons, however, he did not think the percento the firing line. For various reasons, however, he did not think the percentage the country over should be measured by his success. Great and kindly care is being taken of the wounded who can never again be wholly useful men. The blinded men are taught to care for themselves and to work at trades which may enable them to support themselves at least in part. Men who are crippled by the loss of an arm or leg are taught useful trades.

"We believe that—measured by recults—we are doing quite as well as the surgeons of any other country, said one of the surgeons with whom I talked. "France was not prepared for the war. That fact cost her thousands of lives that under other conditions would have been saved, and a total of anguish that I cannot think of without shuddering. We have been obliged to do the best we could with the means at hand. There were months in which our hospitals were not satisfactory. Today, all things considered, I am proud of them."

# DIPLOMATIC SAGACITY AND ARMY TRIUMPHS NECESSARY IF ALLIES SOLVE BALKAN RIDDLE AND GAIN SUPPORT OF GREECE AND RUMANIA

Both Countries, Respecting German Powers, Want Proof of Future Safety.

IS MADE DOUBLY HARD

Recent Successes for Invaders of Serbia an Influence Against Efforts of London and Paris.

BY OLIVER OWEN KUHN.

Diplomatic sagacity coupled with an the part of the entente powers now are more than ever needed if the Balkan riddle is solved in their interest and the clouds which have been hanging over London, Paris and Petrograd dissolved Upon the wise handling of the negotia-tions with Greece and Rumania and upon the speedy dispatch of tens of thousands of additional troops to the Serbian arena, that these diplomatic ma neuvers may be strengthened, largely depends success or failure for the cauof the allies in this arena.

There is no middle ground The allies must either triumphantly repel the Germans and Bulgarians and prevent complete and permanent union with the armies of Turkey or they have failed. Neither the world nor the people of the entente nations themselves will ple of France. or the entente nations themselves will accept a half-way measure of success, particularly in light of the admitted failure of the French and British forces operating against the Turks on the Gallipoli peninsula. Success must be clearcut if the allies are not to bear further stigma of defeat.

but help sway governmental opinion in Bucharest and Athens. It has been ac-knowledged that even though there loath to act than ever in light of Germanic military ach-evements in Serbia.

The entente diplomats cannot hope to sway these nations to their cause unless the allies prove conclusively that they will be in position to protect the interests of both after the war has closed and prove by determined military action in Serbia that they are immediately able to help either nation in case of aggression on the part of the central powers.

Although it would be decidedly to the interest of the allies if Rumania or Greece

Anxiety Manifest openly esponsed their cause and threw their military forces into the balance against Germany, London and Paris admit that the chances of this reliable to the structure of the Serbs from complete annihilation or capture along the northern front?

Will the allied armies, landed at Saliniate Strumnitsa. Berlin claims that Turkish and Bulgarian troops inflicted great damage on the allied forces in the Strumnitsa region.

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Berlin claims that Turkish and Bulgarian troops inflicted great damage on the allied forces in the Strumnitsa region.

Serbians report recapture of Kauot-choul defile.

Austrians claim repulse of Serbians

nently sensible arrangement. It sometimes happens that the patient is not merely sent to a given hospital, but the services of a given specialist are commandeered. It has happened that men have been operated on in the crowded station. But that was in a desperate fight against death.

Of the many improvised hospitals I saw all were in good and some were in excellent condition. They were the products of improvisation, of course, but the improvisation had been brilliant. One does not find in an exhibition hall or a convent or a high school the conveniences of the modern hospital. Substitution and invention have been freely resorted to. In only one

but the improvisation had been brillant. One does not find in an exhibition hall or a convent or a high school the conveniences of the modern hospital. Substitution and invention have been freely resorted to. In only one hospital was there even a hint of the smell that was all too frequent in most hospital was there even a hint of the smell that was all too frequent in most hospitals at the beginning of the war. In this one hospital the nurses were quite the youngest and the prettiest I have ever seen. I can imagine a shifting monologue:

Surgeon: "This man must not eat for forty-eight hours. An operation is needful."

Patient: "Gee, I'm hungry!"
Nurse: "Is sister's boofum hung'y? And does bad old doctor say he shan't have anyfing? He just shall, so he shall."

Orderly: "You'd orter heard the boss cuss when that guy died."

Candor compels the statement that the hospital train service is probably not all that could be wished. I was shown but one train, a perfectly new."

In this one hospital train service is probably not all that could be wished. I was shown has government have been born of mischief makers in Athens who desire the nation to support Germany. It is declared that Germany and the Bulgars are striving to force Greece into delared that Germany and the Bulgars are striving to force Greece into delared that Germany and the Bulgars back and occupied Staloniki, which would be fatal to the entente powers' cause in the Balkans.

Greece has officially informed London that the stories of ill feeling toward the affection of the Greecian side of the Greecian side of the Greece into delared that Germany and the Bulgars and striving to force Greece into delared that Germany and the Bulgars as shown no signs of acceding to this request, nor the one the Bulgarians. Already the entent powers' cause in the Balkans.

It is general opinion, however, it is southeastern theater of war they must be obtained the convertion of troops through that the greece, however, on the greece, however, on the Greece, however, on the gr

Rumania, during the week, is reported to have refused the request of Rus-People of Rumania

the Germanic armies is evidenced by the fact that her chief forces, 450,000 Slavic origin and thousands of whom men, are assembled on the Bulgarian have no sympathy for the present camand which had been repainted, and Hungarian borders. There have paign on behalf of the central powers, which run its length.

All assembled on the Bulgarian have no sympathy for the present cambain been several public demonstrations in It is rumored that in case the Russian in favor of the second several public demonstrations in It is rumored that in case the Russian in favor of the second several public demonstrations in It is rumored that in case the Russian in the second second second several public demonstrations in It is rumored that in case the Russian in the second seco

Italy Also to Send Treops.

It

Aristide Briand, former premier France and a socialist, has formed a New French Cabinet Will Press for Victory. lowing the resignation of Premier Viviani, who stepped



ander-in-chief of the French armies, who conferred with Earl Kitchener and British cabinet mem-

down because he believed that his min istry could never reconcile the various factions of the French government and those in parliament. Paris announces

those in parliament. Paris announces that the new cabinet intends to bend every effort to force the war to a finish. This is what is demanded by the people of France.

As was the case during the fall of 1914 rumors of peace are again heard. These have invariably come from Germann sources. That Germany would like to bring about peace while her armies are in the ascendancy is unquestioned. The allies, however, turn a deaf ear to any suggestion of the kind, David Lloyd George, on behalf of Premier Asquith, announcing in the house of commons that Rittein would keep on the secondancy is more than the house of commons that Rittein would keep on the common that the Italians are carrying the fight to them, it being announced time again that in battles at various points the Italians have been mowed down by the hundreds in their is made of Austrian offensives, however.

Chronological Events. of the entente nations themselves will accept a half-way measure of success, particularly in light of the admitted failure of the French and British forces are again heard. These have invariably come from Germany against the Turks on the Galipoli peninsula. Success must be clearcut if the allies are not to bear further stigma of defeat.

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The task of the entente diplomats and governments at the present moment is doubly hard in the stigma of the entente diplomats and governments at the present moment is doubly hard. Past week. Everywhere the central powers have arried war into the land of the enemy. They hold the upper hand on practically every front. Whether they continue to do so is another question. At the present moment they have effected a union with the Bulgarian forces in Serbia and Bulgarian forces will be defined as demanded by the ple of France.

As was the case during the fall of 1914 rumors of peace are again heard. These have invariably come from Germans claim possession of Raco valley.

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The task of the entente diplomats and governments at the present moment is doubly hard in the allies, however, turn a deaf car to any suggestion of the kind, David Commons that Britain would keep on until the foe had been conquered. The allies determination is further manifest by the announcement of Japan that she would not conclude a separate that she would not conclu

#### BALKAN ARENA.

The much coveted union of Germanic and Bulgarian forces in Serbia has been knowledged that even though there and Bulgarian forces in Serbia has been might be strong sent-ment among the people of these two countries in favor of the allied powers, there has been a wholesome fear of Germanic military strength on the part of the governments and both have insistently refused to join the allies, and probably at the present moment Greece and Rumania are more loath to act than ever in light of Germanic military achieved. By the weight of numbers and efficient military training, the Germanics and Bulgarians have forced the Serbian armies back, and back, until now a road has been opened to Constant to act than ever in light of Germanic armies and those of Bulgaria are in the ascendancy notwithstanding the fact that the Serbians and French and British forces have gained successes at various points in the Balkan battle arena. The Balkan situation now enters upon a new phase able to take and hold Nish, thereby giving them fast railroad service

Constantinople? Will the allied armies, landed at Sa

sections of the Bulgarian armies to fall back from their offensive against the Serbians, thereby allowing the allies to press to the north and rescue the Serbians from the Austro-German

forces?
These are the questions of the hour and hold the interest of the whole

French Have Large Force.

According to advices the French have

To Fight His Countrymen.

One of the interesting developments of the week was the announcement that sia that she Gen. Radko Dimitrieff, himself a Bulbe permit- garian and one of the organizers of the Are Demanding War. ted to send present efficient Bulgarian military her forces force, would lead the Russian troops over Rumanian soil to attack the Bul- against his countrymen. Dimitrieff is That Rumania fully respects popular among the soldiers of the Bul-

Italy Also to Send Troops.

Austro - German forces reported prought to a standstill on northern Serbian line, but Germans report suc cesses at Lucavia and Palanka and the crossing of the Danube near Orsova. Serbians retire to stronger positions south of Pozarevac.

lowing the Bulgarian occupation of Uskup is of resigna- ficially admitted. French effect junction with Sarba

France Begins to Put House in Order by Getting New Cabinet.

EFFORT TO BE MADE TO RECTIFY MISTAKES

Peace Rumors of Teutonic Origin Are Heard, But Allies Say War Will Go On.

Krivolak and repulse Bulgarians, folowing up their retreat.

Austrians claim to have forced Serplans back at Arangatelovac, Slatina.
Bulgarian crossing of the middle
limok, north of Kajazevac, reported. MONDAY.

claim further advances at French check Bulgarian advance in Macedonia, it is claimed. the fall of both cities is imminent. Italians wounded in battle and

Berlin announces seizure of an Danguie with harbors.
Serbian town of Raduievatz reported destroyed.
Serblans reported evacuating Monastir and as having quit Kolubara and Valjevo positions.
Austro-German and Bulgarian forces reported within twenty miles of each

Serbian premier, M. Pahitch, appeals to England for speedy aid. WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

German and Bulgarian patrols establish junction at Ljubicevac.
Dobrin, east of Visegrad, reported taken by the Germans.

Uskup is reported recaptured by Serbian forces from the Bulgarians.
Bulgarians reported retreating along the Veles-Romanovo front.
Italy announces repulse of Bulgarians in the Timok valley, but Berlin claims successes for her ally and the capture of Zajecar, Kniajevats and a height east of Krenovaclava.
Albanians are reported to have be-

Danube. Germanic armies and those of Albanians are reported to have be-Bulgaria are in the ascendancy not- gun hostilities against the Serbians. Franco-Serbian forces are reported to have continued their advance on Istip.
French occupy village of Tuteli. THURSDAY.

THURSDAY.

Russian warships bombard Varda.
Bulgarians reported to have occupied
Port Danube, Kosiak and Prisend in
their advance on the Serbs.
French operating in the Strumnitsa
region reported to have taken the
heights of Valandovo, Rubrava and
Tatar Lisofre, which are said to dominate Strumnitsa.
Berlin claims that Turkish and Bulgarian troops inflicted great damage
on the allied forces in the Strumnitsa
region.

Austrians claim repulse of Serbians east of Visegrad. Germans reported to have scaled the chain of mountains north of Rudnik

and to have made progress west of Lopowo and south of Svilajnac.

Germans claim storming of enemy positions on both sides of the Resava and capture of 1,300 prisoners. FRIDAY.

French forces seize Strumnitsa.
Bulgars recapture Veles.
Russian troops sail for Bulgarian
Black sea ports.
Montenegrins defrat Austrians near

isegrad. Visegrad.

Bulgarians continue to press back
Serblans at many points, and by capture of Pirot open the road to Nish. German advance meets more serious obstacles. Plan to trap whole Serbian army is claimed.

# EASTERN ARENA.

Although the Russians have made less German attacks along the long eastern front and the Germans also have achieved considerable success at various points, the situation has been practically a draw between the armies of the kaiser and the czar, during the

Germans have centered their attacks Germans have centered their attacks in the Riga and Dvinsk regions and claim to be drawing closer to these two important objectives, but Petrograd declares that they have not been able to achieve notable gains at any point. The most intense fighting has been going on in these regions during the week, in fact, it has been fierce enough to overshadow operations along the remainder of the line. Both Berlin and Petrograd continue to report the mowing down of opposing forces. wing down of opposing forces.

#### Chronological Events. SUNDAY.

Heavy fighting for the possession of the port of Riga goes on, with Germans checked generally and Russians on offensive in some sections. Germans take Russians inflict enormous losses or

Russians inflict enormous losses on Germans at Klanghe, according to Petrograd.

Russians report capture of several villages in region surrounding Lake Dreswiaty after hard fighting.

Russians take Voulka after a desperate bayonet engagement.

Germans, in the Dvinsk region, capture Illoukst and eject Russians from positions at Schlossberg, Germans capturing 2,340 men.

Germans claim repulse of Russian attacks at Wygonowskoe lake, west of Czartorysk and near Komarovo.

MONDAY.

MONDAY. Germans press back Russians near

Bolottakova.
Russians claim defeats for enemy along the Styr at Kouki and Komarow, west of Czartorysk.
Germans claim repulse of Russians and retaking of Kasimirshiki.
Russians repulsed in attack east of Baranovichi, according to Berlin. TUESDAY.

Cxartorysk reported repulsed and 1,454 the Germans intensively bombarding the British and Belgian positions. Neither side has attempted anything bordering upon a general offensive.

WEDNESDAY.

Germans repulse Russian attacks at Jarbunowka in the Dvinsk region; and in central part of line at Thtshersy. Capture of Rudka in south is claimed. Russians claim checking of Germans west of Ikskul, west of Riga at Neuselburg, Redvehka, south of Medvejka and Droguitchovka and capture of Konstatinoyka.

THURSDAY. Germans occupy some Russian trenches near Garbunovka in the Dvinsk region, but Russians claim to have thrown enemy from positions later.

German advance in the vicinity of Ezertzy reported repulsed.

FRIDAY.

Russians advance between Dvinsk Russians advance between Dvinsk and Sventsyany. Russians claim repulse of foe near Kostius-Novka. Stubborn engagements west of Czar-torysk near Guta Lisovskia and Ru-dnik.

#### ITALIAN ARENA.

and enormous as have been the losses during the whole period of fighting along the Austro-Italian front, they do not begin to compare with the intensity of the fighting nor the casualties during the past week, both Rome and Vienna agree.

Italian forces are attempting to press to the heart of Austria, and Gorizia and Visegrad, Bosnia, south of Palanka, and Riva are the immediate objectives. The claim capture of Markovatsh, Laope and Kutshevo. German and Bulgarian forces, it is would make the further progress eas-nnounced, are within a few miles of ier for the invaders. Rome reports that

French check Bulgarian advance in Macedonia, it is claimed.
Russia completes plans for the dispatch of large forces to aid the Serbs. Italy summons more men to colors to assist in Balkan campaign.
Turkish troops concentrated Burgas, Varna and other points on Black sea coast.
Bulgarians claim capture of Negotin and Prahova.

Austro-Hungarian advance in Macedonia, it is claimed.
Italians wounded in battle and returning to their native soil declare that trench after trench stormed by them in the most recent campaign have been found choked with Austrian dead, as the result of intense artillery fire. Thousands more have been killed or wounded in the charges of the soldiers, they declare. The Austrian losses at no period of the war have been as great as at present.

## SUNDAY.

Important positions of enemy storn ed lost then restormed by Italians in an all-day battle on the Carso, accordng to Rome, which claims taking of ,019 prisoners along the Isonzo front.

1,019 prisoners along the Isonzo front.
Italians claim successes at Col Di
Lana, in the Rienz vailey; near Pontafel and Leopoldskirchen, southeast of
Mrzli, on Monte Sabotino and on Podgore height.
Austria claims repulse of Italians at
Gorizio bridgehead, on the plateaus of
Vilgereuth and Lafraun, Bamberger
Huette and Coldilan, Rufedo, Suef and
the Popena valley, with bloody results.
Italians make desperate efforts on
Mrzliohr front.

Mrzliohr front.

Italians claim to have stormed Austrian positions at Dossecassina and Dosseremit.

Austrian attacks in Upper Reinza valley reported beaten back.

Italian aeros bombard Bainsizza plateau positions of foe and those on the Carso.

MONDAY. Italians claim further repulses for ustrians in Upper Rienza valley. Lusnitz reported burned by Italian Rome claims repulse of Austrian attacks in Monte Nero zone at Bizli and on the line from Zatchmin to Mrzii. Austrian positions on Santa Pucia heights reported taken.

neights reported taken.
Italians storm Casa Dirova in the Plava zone. Austrians in this section claim repulse of Italians at Plava, near Zagora, Monte Sabotino and at Gorizia bridgehead. Repulses for Italians on Doberdo pla-leau and east of Monfalcone are claimed.

laimed.

Austrian military train damaged by Italian artillery north of Rovereto. TUESDAY.

Italian gains are claimed on height of Santa Lucia and opposite Tolmino. Storming of several trenches on the Carso front reported.

And the consultant shippey adds that the American relief committee, under the presidency of the United States consult is of the contents of a big warehouse carso front reported. Austrians reported.

Austrians report tremendous losses
for Italians and unsuccessful attacks
at Krn, Tolmino, Globna, Plava, Col di

at Krn, Tolmino, Globna, Plava, Col di Lana and Lief Saddle. Vienna claims capture of heights on both sides of the Dobrano. WEDNESDAY. Italians with the aid of bombs and tube explosives storm several Austrian trenches.

THURSDAY Fall of Gorizia and Riva believed imninent in Rome.

Italians announce capture of 5,054 prisoners during the period from October 21 to 27.

Austrians report severe attacks of Italians on several fronts and the re-pulse of some of these. FRIDAY.

Italians claim gains in valley of La-zarine, on the upper Cordevole, Col di Lana, in the Monte Nero zone, Santa Maria height, Pevona Podgora. Italian aeros continue raids on Austrian sta-Battle goes on over whole coastal

# CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

#### Chronological Events. SUNDAY.

near the mouth of the Arkhave. Advance guard skirmishes in regions of Lake Tortum and Melazghert.
Turks make four attacks on Russians near Khopa after crossing river Ark-have, but are repulsed.

MONDAY.

Russians report advance guard en-gagements southeast of Khopa and near Vastan. TUESDAY. Comparative calm prevails over whole

Right wing of Russian forces retreat inder attacks, according to Turks. THURSDAY. Russians report conditions through-out the Caucasus unchanged, inferring that the troops of the czar still are in the ascendancy.

WEDNESDAY.

FRIDAY Russia reports general inactivity.

# WESTERN ARENA.

When the casualties as the result of Germans attempting to develop offensive near Illoukst in the Dvinsk region are repelled by Russians.

Germans reported disloged from the past week around the German salient at La Courtine are totaled, it will be found that some of the great-positions near Fdeghile, west of Lake he bitter fighting which has been rag-Boginskoic and from retroucha. Yeu-ton attacks at Smorgen, south of Kre-ton, near Tioubtchi, Baronovichi re-been suffered by the Germans and the

The French have stormed the salient

and the Germans retaken it. French again have gained and lost and at the present time the Germans seem to have retired from this important point. The artillery engagements here have created an inferno, while the in-fantry attacks have been of sanguinary Russians claim repulses of German attacks at Tkskul, Illoukst, Medviejie, Kukli, Volitza and report capture of Voynsuny and Vulkagalusiska.

Beveral Russian attacks in vicinity of

# Chronological Events.

SUNDAY. Counter attacks of Germans in center of Champagne line reported broken. French take German trench north east of Massiges.

French report capture of strong Ger-man position north of Mesuilles Hurlus, after heavy fighting.

after heavy fighting.

Germans report repulse of enemy attacks northeast of Souchez.

Allied fliers bombard Ostend and Voyon railroad station. British battle-plane destroyed south of St. Quentin.

German aviators shell English camp of Abbeville and Verdun.

Heavy artillery action along La Bassee canal.

# Fierce fighting goes on in region round La Courtine. around La Courtine. Germans claim to have driven French from positions northeast of Les Nesnil, captured by them the day previous. German mine explosions on Combres height reported successful.

THESDAY.

MONDAY.

Germans make new night attempt against French positions at La Courtine but Paris claims repulse. German aviators and i brought down near Faulgonne Marne valley.

Belgians report bombardment of positions at Nieuport, Pervyse, Oostkerke and Dixmude.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY. Fighting of particular violence with and grenades and bombs north of the River Aisne between the French and ermans. Fierce bombardment is kept up in the Champagne region

FRIDAY. FRIDAY.

French progress at Bois-en-Hache and occupy section of German trench.

Germans in four attacks fail to wrest a Courtine positions from French.

Artillery battle rages in Lorraine.

#### THE DARDANELLES.

transports and renewed intensive artillery fire on Turkish positions, which resulted in the destruction of some of their trenches, were the features of in- in France, after Havre; it was abanterest during the week's fighting along doned for Nantes during the march of the Dardanelles.

of those most acquainted with the sit-

in positions of strategic advantage and as the war has proceeded they have learned tactics which practically make the Dardanelles campaign hopeless from the allies' standpoint. Furthermore, the Turks have \$00,000 men to resist further aggression on the part of allied armies, which are about one-fourth this number.

### AMERICANS ARE ASSISTING 25,000 REFUGEE SYRIANS

LONDON, October 30 .- The foreign office has received a dispatch from Brit which says that 25,000 Syrian moun taineers from the Tyari and adjacent districts have taken refuge in Salmas and that 10,000 more are expected there. All are destitute, and unless

quate to meet the requirements of the situation, which justifies an urgent appeal to the charity of Great Britain. Mr. Shipley suggests that all funds be sent to him for distribution through the American committee, which he be-lieves is the best agency for giving effective relief.

## **GERMAN RESTRICTIONS** ON MEAT CONSUMPTION

LONDON, October 30 .- German newspapers publish the schedule prepared by the German federal council in pursuance of the decision to restrict consumption of meat. This schedule, as forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam corespondent, is as follows:

"Mondays and Tuesdays-Restaurants shall offer no meat, fish, fowl or dishes cooked in lard, bacon or drippings.

Tuesdays and Fridays—Butchers hall sell no raw or cooked meats. "Saturdays—Pork shall not be sold."
Thus far the federal council has placed no restrictions on cooking of meats in homes.

# DENIED THAT KAISER HAS MILLION IN LONDON

AMSTERDAM, via London, October 30.-The North German Gazette, the official organ of the German government, a copy of which has been received here, denies a report in circulation that Emperor William has a pri-

vate credit of \$1,000,000 in the Bank of England.

The newspaper also reiterates the denial that thirty Belgians have been sentenced to death at Liege.

# ROUEN ANGLICIZED

French Language Is Largely Relegated and British Customs Prevail.

#### ENGLISH OVERCOMING FIRST DIFFICULTIES

Y. M. C. A. and Salvation Army Try to Keep Soldiers of Expeditionary Force Straight.

ROUEN, France, October 5 .- Five clock teas, smoked fish, roast beef. boxing matches, cricket, golf, corned beef, marmalade, pickles, Tommy Atkins and the Salvation Army have so ompleted the Anglicizing of Rouen WEDNESDAY.

French explode mines under German positions southeast of Neuville. St. Vaast and occupy and hold them against severe attacks.

Germans under cover of gas, attack French east of Rheims on front from La Ferme des Marquises to Prosnes, but are reported repulsed.

Germans bombard Belgian positions. by order of the general. Even the official communique is more English than French in Rouen. Ask a newsboy for a paper and he will inquire Daily Mail, Telegraph, Times? Here and there a boy has a French paper, but seems to consider it scarcely worth mentioning. If any one has a building or an apartment to let he advertises it in English and it is promptly taken. Officers, subalterns and privates of the auxiliary service lodge in town, while the fighting Tommies are camped just outside. The censor forbids mention of the number, and discretion allows nothing more than the hint that there are The sinking of British and Turkish English.

#### Second English Base. Rouen was the second English base

the Germans toward Paris, but since Significant have been the utterances the battle of the Marne the quays of those most acquainted with the sitfuation on the Gallipoli peninsula,
where the British and French forces
combined, have lost more than 150,
000 men.
Capt. Ashmead-Bartlett, the British
press representative on the Dardanelles
front, who probably is better acquainted with developments than any other
person at liberty to describe the situation there, as it actually exists, declares that the allied forces can make
no further advance against the Turks.
The Moslems are thoroughly intrenched
in positions of strategic advantage and
as the war has proceeded they have
learned tactics which practically make along the Seine, where coal was fororinging wounded to the dock, and as the hospital ships drop down the river wave them a feeling adieu. "Here we take English money" is an-

"Here we take English money" is announced in some places—unnecessarily, for English copper and silver circulate quite as freely as French money. Freely is the word, for in the early days of the "occupation" the English were accused of "throwing money out of the window." Their expenditures were heavy, but gradually the people of Rouen have learned that though the war office pays liberally, it is not without counting.

# Regarded as Good Fellow.

Tommy Atkins' relations with the French population have become familiar if not cordial. He did many things in the beginning to raise difficulties The "side" brought by English of-Italians claim to have stormed another Austrian fort on the slopes of Col di Lana.

Austrians reported mowed down by Italian cross fire in their attacks on enemy positions above Vodil.

Light control of the slopes of Consul Shipley adds that the American relief committee, under the presidence of the saved the bulk of the saved the saved the bulk of the saved the saved the bulk of the saved commanding the district. On Sunday afternoon many a "Tommy" may b seen showing the camp to a French seen showing the camp to a French family, generally taking charge of younger members. He is not always sober and is often overgallant, Kitchener's orders notwithstanding, and he is so conspicuous that every peccadillo is magnified several times, but while passing for a "terrible charmer." Tommy conducts himself generally so as to do credit to the Anglo-Saxon race, and is regarded as a "jolly good fellow."

# Try to Keep Tommy Straight.

The Young Men's Christian Associa tion, co-operating with the Salvation Army, is trying to keep Tommy straight. Its headquarters are the old Folies Bergere, where, instead of girls and liquors, there are now hygiene irinks and high moral literature. The organization of repose and pleas-

the organization of repose and pleasure in the British camp astonishes the French people. There is a circus tent requisitioned for the troops where there are moving pictures, acrobatic performances and shooting galleries, where the soldiers exercise their markswhere the soldiers exercise their marksmanship on the silhouette of a German soldier as a target. There is no
social life in Rouen for the officers.
Every one is too occupied in hospital or
relief work. Some are even scandalized that at certain times in some
quarters the town has the aspect of a
city of pleasure, for just outside in the
Saint-Sever cemetery there are 400
mounds, reminders of more serious
things. There is a British soldier under each mound, with tricolor cockades
attached to the cross or stone above
and flowers constantly renewed by the
French people of Rouen.

Red Top Rye-High Balls whiskey.

# Double Your Answers

Instead of answering but one advertisement, answer two; instead of answering but two advertisements, answer four; instead of answering as you have been doing, why not change your method of answering Star Want Ads to the plan suggested above.

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